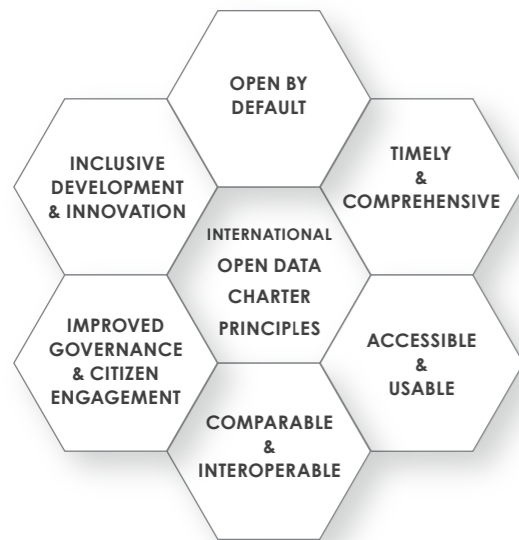# Inland Revenue Open Data Strategic Approach
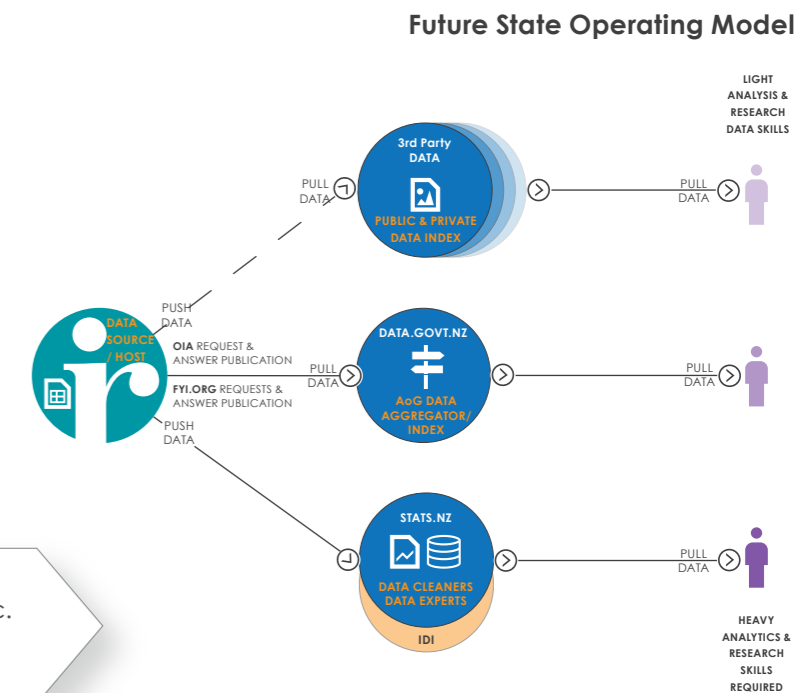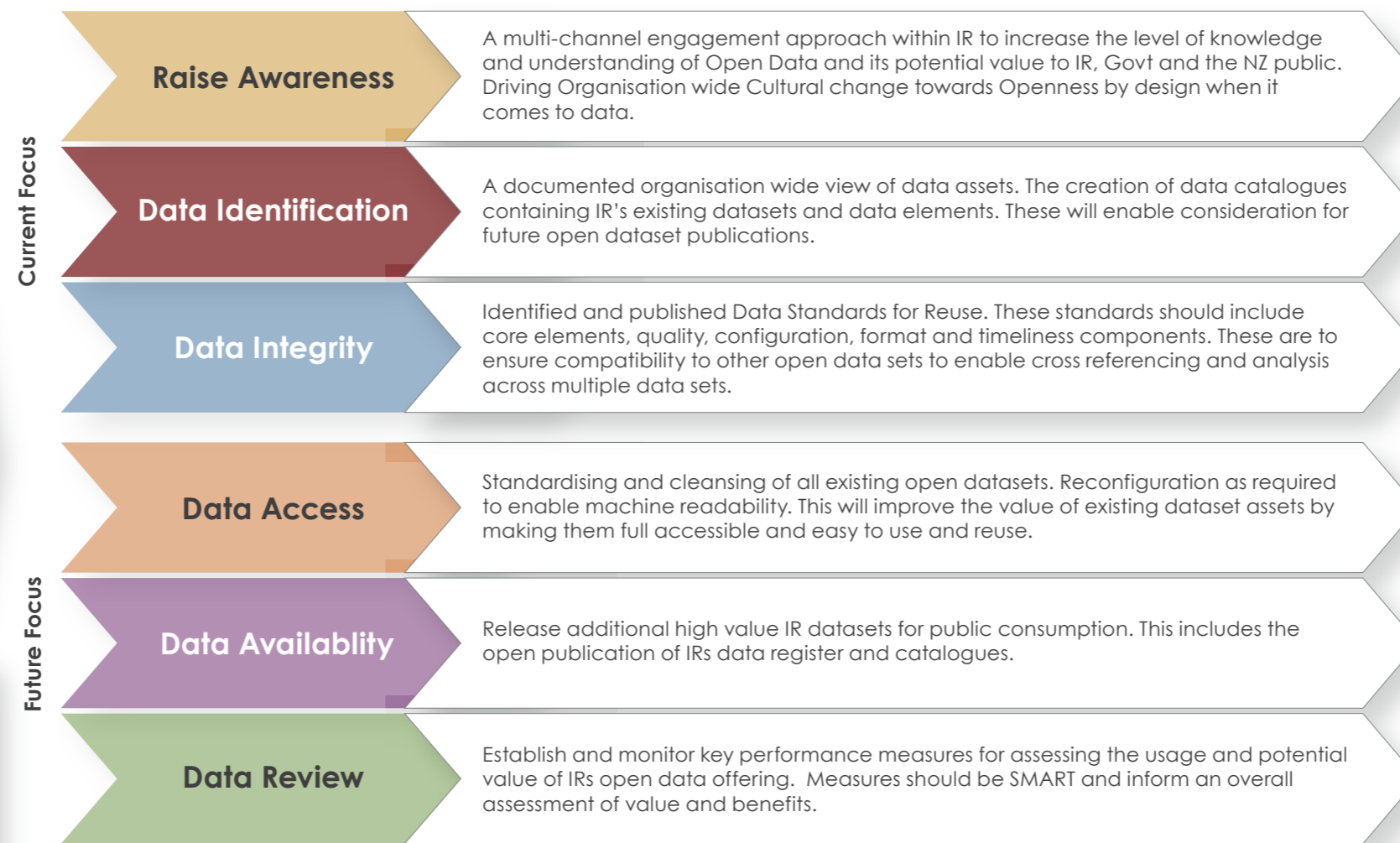
IR's Open Data Vision:

"To actively release high value public data in support of greater transparency and enable increased economic development while protecting the secrecy of individuals information"

International Open Data Charter Principles

- OPEN BY DEFAULT
- TIMELY & COMPREHENSIVE
- INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT & INNOVATION
- IMPROVED GOVERNANCE & CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT
- ACCESSIBLE & USABLE
- COMPARABLE & INTEROPERABLE

What Open Data is:

Non-personal data that anyone can freely access, use or share.

What Open Data is not:

Releasing Data without full compliance to any privacy, secrecy or other contractual or legal requirements.

The Benefits of Open Data

Improving government - by tackling corruption and increasing transparency.

Empowering citizens - by enabling more informed decision making and new forms of social mobilization.

Creating opportunity- by fostering innovation and promoting economic growth and job creation.

Solving public problems - by allowing citizens and policymakers access to new forms of data-driven assessment of problems. It also enables data-driven engagement producing more targeted interventions and enhanced collaboration.

Current State / Future State

Current State		Future State
Low	Awareness	High
Partial	Identification	Comprehensive
Ad-hoc	Integrity	Consistant
Limited	Access	Usable
Incomplete	Availability	Extensive
Minimal	Review	Regular

Roadmap - High level Programme Goals

Current Focus

Raise Awareness — A multi-channel engagement approach within IR to increase the level of knowledge and understanding of Open Data and its potential value to IR, Govt and the NZ public. Driving Organisation wide Cultural change towards Openness by design when it comes to data.

Data Identification — A documented organisation wide view of data assets. The creation of data catalogues containing IR's existing datasets and data elements. These will enable consideration for future open dataset publications.

Data Integrity — Identified and published Data Standards for Reuse. These standards should include core elements, quality, configuration, format and timeliness components. These are to ensure compatibility to other open data sets to enable cross referencing and analysis across multiple data sets.

Future Focus

Data Access — Standardising and cleansing of all existing open datasets. Reconfiguration as required to enable machine readability. This will improve the value of existing dataset assets by making them full accessible and easy to use and reuse.

Data Availablity — Release additional high value IR datasets for public consumption. This includes the open publication of IRs data register and catalogues.

Data Review — Establish and monitor key performance measures for assessing the usage and potential value of IRs open data offering. Measures should be SMART and inform an overall assessment of value and benefits.

High Level Risks

- Difficultly in embedding the cultural changes required to effectively support Open Data work practises
- A lack of available resources hinders the manipulation of data into preferred open formats
- The lack of flexibility in business systems hinder the use of preferred open data formats
- IR's internal capability gaps hinder the publication of future datasets

Future State Operating Model

- LIGHT ANALYSIS & RESEARCH DATA SKILLS
- 3rd Party DATA — PUBLIC & PRIVATE DATA INDEX
- DATA SOURCE / HOST
- PUSH DATA / PULL DATA
- OIA REQUEST & ANSWER PUBLICATION
- FYI.ORG REQUESTS & ANSWER PUBLICATION
- DATA.GOVT.NZ — AoG DATA AGGREGATOR INDEX
- STATS.NZ — DATA CLEANERS DATA EXPERTS — IDI
- HEAVY ANALYTICS & RESEARCH SKILLS REQUIRED

Approach Guiding Principles

- * Light touch model
- * Use existing resources
- * Iterative planning, development & implementation
- * Alignment with Future State BT & AoG views

Next Steps

- Figure.nz Internal Open Data Presentation
- Open Data Strategic Approach
- Open Data Engagement Strategy
- Procurement Approach to Open Data
- Liase with BT on Future Web Capabilities
- Create Intranet Blog